

WHAT WILL SHE DO

Chili's Final Action Still Remains in Doubt.

NO PUBLIC STATEMENT MADE

Concerning What Her Response to Our Ultimatum Contains—The Situation Fully Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It transpired late this afternoon that Minister Egan had communicated to the secretary of state the reply of the Chilean government to the note of Secretary Blaine of January 22. The general incredulity of the public regarding the Santiago dispatches is due to the fact that yesterday Mr. Egan notified the department that the Chilean government asked for two or three days longer in which to make answer, owing to the absence of President Montt. The public expectation settled down to delay and the published statement today indicating that President Montt had returned to the capital was wholly unlooked for. Not until tonight did the fact of the reception of the message become known and the sentiment among public men is one of doubt and uncertainty.

IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

The United States Must be the Judge as to the Properties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Further inquiry tonight strengthens the impression that the reply of Chile is not satisfactory to members of the United States government. Although the answer proposed, it is understood, to withdraw the Matia note, it is not agreeable. The proposition said to be contained in the reply, to arbitrate the Baltimore affair is taken meanwhile as a question, whether or not Chile shall apologize as well as pay an indemnity. Of course that can not be entertained. The United States must be judge of the propriety of demanding an apology that cannot be arbitrated.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Breckenridge Impugns the President's Motives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The cruel war is over—at least so everybody in Washington thinks today. The new turn of affairs is based upon the prevailing opinion of the truthfulness of the cable from Chili stating that the Matia note and the request for Minister Egan's recall will be withdrawn and that a request will be made for submitting the Baltimore affair to some neutral nation or to the United States supreme court. No corroboration has been received at the state department. But this is not surprising. The government of Chili has probably not formulated its reply. The report is supposed to be due to the leaking of some one of the Chilean cabinet.

Representative Breckenridge, the silver-tongued and silver-haired orator from Kentucky, offered a resolution to the house today asking the president if at the time he sent the message to congress he had any intimation of what Chili's reply would be. The galleries were filled, and while Mr. Breckenridge spoke in support of his resolution the spectators bent forward to catch every utterance, and many members left their seats and gathered in the semicircle in front of the seats to listen. Mr. Breckenridge disclaimed any intention of doubting the good will of the president, but he thought that under the circumstances it was not too great a presumption to indulge in the thought that the president would not have used the strong language he did in his message had he not had an intimation of what Chili intended to do. He characterized the message and the correspondence as the most important that the house had had occasion to act upon for years.

Mr. Blount (Georgia), chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, regretted exceedingly the introduction of the resolution, as he feared it might precipitate upon the house the Chilean affair. This, he declared, would be a most unfortunate thing. The committee of foreign affairs had charge of the message and correspondence and would do its duty.

Mr. Breckenridge in his reply, repeated that he offered the resolution in good faith. He deprecated haste because he feared that war might possibly be brought upon the country, as so many seemed to desire it, but when Mr. Blount again requested that the resolution be referred to his committee Mr. Breckenridge made no more objection and on a vote it was referred.

The senate committee met to discuss the Chilean matter this afternoon. The two committees will report by joint resolution and it is believed that whatever they report congress will adopt. Should the committee not believe the message substantiated by the correspondence they will report to lay the whole thing on the table and probably recommend an investigation of the whole affair. If they believe the message substantiated they will indorse the message, and should the reply from Chili not in the meantime be received settling the imbroglio the committees may recommend that the president send the ultimatum of the government that the question be submitted to arbitration, or they may even recommend that war be declared. There is a belief, however, to be little likelihood of the committee's recommending war.

The house committee on foreign affairs held a special meeting this morning, and began the discussion of the Chilean situation. The correspondence relative to the matter was presented to members in printed form, and together with the president's message was laid before the committee by Chairman Blount. The correspondence forms quite a volume, and as it is new to the committee it will be carefully gone over and considered before any definite action on the matter is taken.

CABINET MEETING.

The Secretaries Will Give Out No News on the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The cabinet met promptly at 11:30 this morning, all the members being present except Secretary Foster and Elihu. Secretary Blaine was a little late in arriving. To a reporter Secretary Blaine said just as he was entering the cabinet meeting that "no reply that he had heard of"

had been received from the Chilean government to the demand of the United States. No confirmation of the Santiago dispatch published this morning can be obtained on either side and in no official quarter is the dispatch credited. Postmaster General Wamseller said this morning that war was no nearer today than it was last week. He had not, he said, heard that Chili had replied to the United States. He intimated that after the meeting of the cabinet he would be more familiar with the situation. The cabinet session was devoted wholly to the discussion of the Chilean situation.

At 1:40 p. m. the cabinet meeting adjourned. Every member present was asked if a reply had been received from Chili, and every one, as though concerted action had been determined upon, declined to answer. President Harrison was asked about the matter, but said word that he would not say anything on the subject. Mr. Blaine, who, before the cabinet met, had stated that "no reply that he had heard of" had been received from Chili, after the cabinet meeting, would not even repeat or confirm his former statement. It is the general belief, based on the best obtainable information, that Chili has not yet replied to the ultimatum of the United States.

MICHIGAN TO THE FRONT.

A Buchanan Man Wants to Run the Navy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Harry Rough, of Buchanan, Mich., is anxious to become a hero and help trounce Chili at once. As Postmaster Secretary he has not yet been assigned to the charge of recruiting naval heroes Mr. Rough's communication was "placed on file." This letter is but a sample of dozens of similar applications, the writers being impressed with the belief that the postmaster has charge of all branches of the government. "Some of these applicants are just a little foolish," said the postmaster, "but the true American's spirit is shown by them, and that is what I like."

Egan Assailed by Londoners.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from New York to the London Daily News asserts that the public take no notice of the president's message in regard to Chili and refuse to be alarmed. The press here generally take advantage of the publication of this dispatch and the alleged indifference on the part of the American people, as claimed by the Daily News correspondent, to use the most offensive language against the United States government under pretense of sympathizing with the peaceful citizens of the land. The hottest bolts are directed against Egan, who is the bete noir of these editorials. The Sackville incident is often referred to and Egan's conduct is compared with that of Lord Sackville as being infinitely worse.

Believes in Fighting.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Jan. 26.—The Derby and Shelton Board of Trade, at its annual meeting last night, rejected—by a vote of 23 to 2—the resolution transmitted from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, urging that the Chilean trouble be submitted to arbitration. In opposing the resolution, H. W. Paige said: "We are regarded by other countries as weak and pusillanimous, and it is time to assert our dignity and strength."

Chili's Cruisers Abroad.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto is in Granville Roadstead, Havre, half manned and ready to start. The Captain Prat will not be in condition to sail before April. The Chilean minister said to day he was not aware that Chili had made any surrender in the trouble with the United States. He did not regard war as probable.

PREMATURE DISPATCHES.

They Are Received With Suspicion—General Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following dispatch has been received from Santiago:

SANTIAGO, Jan. 26.—The Chilean government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows: "Chile agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senator Matia to all the Chilean ministers abroad and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment."

Chili still entertains its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilean government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation.

If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilean government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

No Formal Notice.

No corroboration has been received at the state department. But this is not surprising. The government of Chili has probably not formulated its reply. The report is supposed to be due to the leaking of some one of the Chilean cabinet. Mr. Blaine believes the report to be substantially correct.

A Feeling of Relief.

There was a general feeling of relief in Washington on all hands at what was looked upon as the beginning of the peaceful ending of the controversy. There was considerable inquiry made as to whether or not the dispatch was reliable and in all details correct. Some members were afraid that later dispatches might modify the statements made in the Santiago dispatch and in the absence of official information many senators and representatives who were weary of expressing their views on the matter.

Evile Nam Must Accept.

The general consensus of opinion was that the answer submitted, if authentic, was satisfactory to the United States and all that could be demanded. The only point mentioned in our ultimatum which was not covered by the dispatch was the demand for an apology. On this point the admission that the Matia note was an error of judgment and the promise of its withdrawal was considered to be in the nature of an apology, and, when coupled with the expressions of deep regret contained in the telegram of Minister Parota of January 4 and

the note of Minister Montt of December 19 and January 8, were regarded as an expression of good feeling on the part of Chili and perhaps all that ought to be demanded. There was no desire, members said, to press the government of Chili, and they were disposed to accept the offer as entirely satisfactory. It was pointed out that as Chili, as a government, had disavowed responsibility for or sympathy with the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore, she would naturally be cautious in whatever she said on this subject, as the government's connection with the matter would be one of the main questions on which the decision of either arbitrators or the United States supreme court would depend in considering the question of reparation.

An Unlooked-For Concession.

It was generally conceded that the proposition to refer to foreign arbitration or to the decision of the United States supreme court the entire Baltimore incident, is a proposition which cannot well be rejected by this government. There is one point in the dispatch from Santiago, however, that is somewhat mystifying to all, and that is, why the Chilean government should deem it necessary to recede from its request for the withdrawal of Minister Egan, since that was not one of the demands contained in the ultimatum of the United States. This is a concession which was not expected.

Criticism of the President.

In some quarters the idea has developed into a suspicion that the president had, in addition to a knowledge that a reply would be shortly forthcoming, an intimation that in that reply Chili would take the position indicated in the cable from Santiago. Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, crystallized their suspicion by offering a resolution to the house to-day, asking the president if at the time he sent the message to congress he had any intimation of what Chili's reply would be.

Refugees at Calico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Tracy has sent a dispatch to Commander Evans, of the United States cruiser Yorktown, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Calico, Peru. This is the port to which the Yorktown was ordered to convey the Balmaceda refugees taken aboard the vessel at Valparaiso. The secretary said he could not make public the text of the dispatch, as it is in cipher.

CHILI IS POOR PAY.

She Owes an American Company \$5,750,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—An afternoon paper prints the following: "Francis W. Egan, a son of the United States Minister to Chili, as the representative of an American construction company, which has a claim against the Chilean government for \$5,750,000. This company is known as the North and South American Construction company, organized under the laws of Kentucky. The president is J. F. Bailey, an iron merchant at No. 257 South Fourth street; the vice-president, Charles McDonald, of New York, and the secretary and treasurer, a Mr. DeHaven of New York. The stock of the corporation is principally held in New York, and about one-fifth of it is held in this city. In 1889 the Chilean government made contracts with some citizens of the United States for the construction of a system of railways, running to various parts of the republic. The contracts were turned over to the construction company, and work was prosecuted up to a certain stage without receiving any payments from the government. Charles H. Williams, of No. 1 Broadway, New York, who is counsel for the company, says that a force of nearly 3,000 men were put on the work, and that President Balmaceda ordered that the number should be increased to 15,000. He then arbitrarily ordered the seizure of the road and all the materials and equipments of the company. Mr. Williams wrote to Minister Egan, asking him to take charge of the company's claim, and in case he could not to name some one who could. Minister Egan answered by cable, naming his son, Francis W. Egan, and a power of attorney was forthwith executed to him by which he was given authority to press the claim. Mr. Bailey, the president of the company, when seen this morning corroborated these facts.

"The construction company took these contracts," said Mr. Bailey, "shipped materials to carry on the work and has never been paid a dollar since it commenced. Before the late disturbances in Chili the claim was in a fair way to receive recognition, the government having made a proposition to pay over a certain sum to cancel the contract. Since the disruption, which has altered the complexion of political affairs in the republic, nothing has been done in recognition of the claim. "The stockholders of the construction company were adverse to making an international difficulty of the affair, and instead of carrying the dispute to Secretary Blaine they communicated, through their counsel, with Minister Egan."

"Mr. Bailey said that before the present troubles began with Chili and the United States, and it was the intention to make an appeal to the secretary of state. If the existing difficulty is terminated by the exaction of an indemnity, the construction company will enter a formal claim for reimbursement."

NAPHTHA IN THE SEWERS.

A Leaking Pipe That Has Caused Boston Much Annoyance.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Thousands of dollars' worth of property in the business section of the South Cove district has been jeopardized by the leaking of a large amount of naphtha into the sewers. A small iron gas pipe running from the Boston & Albany station to the Pitch Compressing company on South street, used to conduct naphtha from the tank cars to the tanks at the works, was the cause of the trouble. The leak was discovered by people whose premises were filled with the escaping vapors. Notice was sent to the Boston Gaslight company, and after investigation the sewer department was notified and the covers of the manholes were all taken off to allow the gas to escape. It appears that soon after the naphtha had been turned on from the cars some one at the works discovered that naphtha was coming into the tanks, and before the flow could be shut off, not less than 800 gal-

lons had run. District Chief Regan, of the fire department, made an investigation and reported this morning to the fire commissioners. Mr. Oldham, superintendent of the works, told the chief that the company had not had any leak, but the chief was satisfied that naphtha had leaked in to the sewers from this line of pipe. The fire commissioners do not know by what right this company has a line of pipe in that locality. The only pipe shown on the city maps is a gas pipe laid by the Boston Gas company on a permit from the board of aldermen. The mayor has been notified, and it is probable that the aldermen will take steps to prevent a repetition of the trouble.

IN A STREAM OF WATER.

Strikers Nearly Kill a Conductor Who Ventured to Take Out a Street Car.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday a non-union conductor on the Manchester Electric Street Car line was pulled off his car by a mob of mill men and friends of the strikers and carried to a hydrant and held under a stream of water for ten minutes. The mob then kicked and beat the fellow till he was more dead than alive. A detail of police was sent for, but before it arrived the rioters had fled. Fifty extra police are patrolling the district this evening, but "blue coats" the mob still stone the cars and place obstructions on the tracks. Several non-union men were struck with flying missiles today, but none of the men were seriously hurt. The hearing in the injunction case of the railway company against the strikers and the Knights of Labor was held this morning and Judge McClung granted an order restraining the strikers from trespassing on the property of the company or interfering with the officers or employees in the operation of the lines, either by violence, intimidation or threat. A proclamation warning the strikers to refrain from violence was posted by the sheriff this afternoon. Tonight the streets in Lower Allegheny are impassable, and trouble may occur at any moment. Warrants for the arrest of fourteen persons, charged with riotous conduct, were issued today and several arrests were made. Among the latter were two young women, one for interfering with an electric car, making arrest, and the other for stoning a car.

TOOK HIM BY SURPRISE.

An Omaha Woman Sits Up in Bed and Shoots a House-Breaker.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—"Don't move and you will not be hurt," was the warning a burglar gave Mrs. P. F. Murphy at 3 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Murphy, who is the widow of ex-Mayor Murphy, lives at No. 3223 Dodge street, and owns considerable property. She had been awakened by a slight noise, and started up, saw a man standing at the foot of her bed. Mrs. Murphy did not faint or scream; instead she resolutely reached under her pillow, and grasping a revolver leveled it at the burglar and began firing. He had not expected resistance, and Mrs. Murphy's true aim found him. "My God," he exclaimed and staggered toward the open window which he had entered and leaped out, while Mrs. Murphy kept up her firing. By this time the household was aroused and a search was made about the yard for the burglar. He had made his way from the premises, but upon the window-sill were clots of blood and in the yard traces of blood were also found. The trail was lost when the street was reached. Tonight the burglar was found in a cheap hotel suffering from two wounds in the body, one bullet having penetrated his left lung.

NOT STORY-BOOK GYPSIES.

Nathan Young Marries His Aunt and Then Abducts a 15-year-Old Girl.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Norris Young, a gypsy living on Archer avenue, near Greely street, reported at the Central station last night about 10 o'clock that his 15-year-old daughter, Garvenita Young, had been abducted by another gypsy named Nathan Young. Young is a gypsy and speaks English with a marked Yorkshire accent. He was very excited, and declared his willingness to spend his last cent to have the abductor and his daughter arrested. According to the statement made by the father of the girl to the police, Nathan Young leaves a wife and five children, having married his own aunt. He is 23 years of age and good looking. He was seen of last at the Central station in the afternoon about 4 o'clock, and it is thought by the girl's father that they left town early in the evening on a train. The girl's friends say that Young had been paying her some attention for some time.

Hanged But Not Dead.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Rufe Moore, colored, was hanged at Trenton, Ga., in May last for murder. The negro's neck was not broken, but he was pronounced dead by the physicians. He was cut down, confined and placed in a wagon to be taken over the mountains to his old home for burial. It is now pretty certain that Moore was not dead, and that the shaking up he received in the ride in his coffin over rough roads revived him, and that he recovered. Several reliable witnesses testify to having seen Moore walking on the streets of his native village just as if he had never been hanged. The affair is causing great excitement throughout North Alabama and Georgia.

Irish-Americans in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—The Irish-American residents of this city are eager to serve against Chili if war should be declared. Colonel John D. Murphy, commander of the Hibernian Rifles and chief special officer of the Irish-American Military Union, has offered the government the services of his command.

Rushing Orders For Powder.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Jan. 26.—The powder works of this city received a dispatch yesterday from Washington to rush the work of manufacturing government powder to the full capacity of the works. The probability is that an increased force will be put on next week.

Pushing the Big Guns.

TAHOE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A telegram from Washington has been received at the Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, ordering that the twelve new 10-inch guns be completed as rapidly as possible. The extra force of men working nights, has been put on.

YELL FOR WHO WIN

Those Are the Feelings of a Prominent Missourian

ON PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

The Natives of His State Want Cleveland and Blaine and Don't Want Harrison and Hill.

Charles Scarrit, a prominent St. Louis furniture man, is a guest at the Morton. "I can't say that I am a howling enthusiast in regard to last year's business," he remarked yesterday. "Of course, I am just on the verge of wild enthusiasm; but whenever I look at the cash book I can summon sufficient force to subdue any tendency to make approving demonstrations. We have had good crops, though, excellent crops. Too good south of us, in fact, because cotton is so plentiful that you can't get anything for it. But we aren't grumbling. We're satisfied with everything, even to Chicago's getting the democratic convention. We didn't want it ourselves, although we should have been pleased to see Kansas City get it. It doesn't make any difference with us, though. We democrats will support the ticket no matter where the convention is held or who the nominee is. I think western republicans feel the same. So far as I can discover, western democrats and republicans are preparing to make a desperate fight, and make it strictly on party lines. Of course there may be some internal squabbling before the conventions; but after the nominations are made, the candidates, whoever they are, will receive an unwavering support from their respective parties. So far as Missouri is concerned, I think Cleveland and Blaine will be the choice of the two parties. Hill doesn't command the respect of Missouri democrats, and Harrison hasn't the sympathy of the republicans. The democrats admire Hill's genius and his political brilliancy; but they haven't any confidence in him or his methods. When he does anything no one knows whether he is doing it in sincerity or for political effect. The result is that, notwithstanding his free silver protestations, western democrats are a little suspicious of David, and strongly suspect that his free silver manifestations are like his tariff sentiments, for revenue only. Viewing Hill in the light they do, Cleveland is naturally a warm favorite, and will undoubtedly receive the unwavering support of the Missouri delegation. I don't mean to say that I believe Missouri delegates will support Hill. I think they will if he gets the nomination; but I think they had much rather support Cleveland. So far as the republicans are concerned, I think Blaine is the only candidate whom western republicans recognize. He is their favorite, and always has been. He is the exponent of their ideas and principles, and I believe every republican west of the Mississippi is ready to take off his coat and whoop it up for Blaine. In the thirty years that Blaine has been before the public, I don't think he has ever so strong as he is today. Never before has he had the confidence of his party so completely as he has today. He is in perfect touch with them and they with him. What republicans there are in Missouri are for Blaine first, last and all the time. Personally I hope Blaine and Cleveland will be the nominees. They are both mighty good men and stand at the head of their respective parties. I believe I could lay politics aside and yell for the man that wins."

New York Man's Idea of Chicago.

"Oh yes, Chicago is a great town, a wonderful place," remarked a New York man at the Morton yesterday. "I have had to be there most of the time for the past three years, and so I know. I believe it is the busiest city in the world. But then," he added with a sigh, "occasionally a time comes where mere business gets to be sounding brass and a tinkling gong. The wild carings of my nature refuse to be satisfied, and I want to get away from the odor of salt pork and fried lard. Chicago is just a great, big, overgrown country village. That's what it is. It can run and bluster and fight just like a big school boy, but when it gets older it will know more. New York has the cosmopolitan character of London and Paris, but you multiply the population of any western village by 100 and you have another Chicago—so like the real Chicago that you couldn't tell which was the genuine article. Oh yes, Chicago is a great business town; but as I said before, occasionally the time comes when a man wants something besides business and salt pork."

Lobby and Register.

Geo. H. Higgins, proprietor of the American house at Cadillac, C. H. Phillips, a Flint wagon manufacturer, and John Cole of Fremont dined at Sweet's yesterday.

C. A. Church of Lowell, C. E. Brewster of Traverse City and D. O. Chadwick of Sherman are among the Michigan people registered at the New Livingston.

N. H. Briggs of Battle Creek, vice-president of the St. Joe Brick and Stone company, is at Sweet's. He is a brother to Postmaster Briggs.

Judge H. F. Severans of Kalamazoo, S. F. Jones of Sherman and J. B. Clark of St. Joseph arrived yesterday at the New Livingston.

C. Kerman of Newaygo, and Frank G. Row, a prominent Lansing insurance man, arrived at the Morton yesterday.

J. A. Pfaff of Grand Haven, H. G. Lazell and G. H. Higgins of Cadillac, dined at the New Livingston yesterday.

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Mrs. W. E. Watson and Mrs. L. W. Tunkham and son of Charlevoix were guests at the Eagle yesterday.

Chas. Skinner and B. Warren of Howard City, dined at the Eagle yesterday.

The Hon. E. R. Blacker of Manistee, secretary of state, dined at the Morton house yesterday.

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L. G. Palmer of Big Rapids is a guest at the New Livingston.

WAS McCUBBIN DRUGGED?

Serious Charges Against Swann Latrobe, the Baltimore Society Leader.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Swann Latrobe, the society leader, who is now in an insane asylum, is charged with having drugged Carroll McCubbin, the representative of the Maryland club, in the late walk from Baltimore to Philadelphia with Frank Key Howard, of the Baltimore club. Latrobe was supposed to be McCubbin's backer in the purchase of \$500 a side, but it is well known that Latrobe had not a penny to back any one. He is Howard's most intimate friend and not a particular friend of McCubbin, although he accompanied the latter on the walk as his soul trainer and adviser. A dose of some sort was administered to McCubbin as they crossed the Susquehanna and he vomited before the boat reached the city of the north. At this point he passed Howard, who was resting. A few miles farther on another dose was given him, and in a half hour McCubbin fell into a stupor and could not be awakened until the next day. The doctors say it was exhaustion; the clubmen—even Latrobe's most intimate friends—say it was the result of being drugged.

BOTKIN MUST MOVE ON.

The Leaders of the Riot Send Him an Ultimatum.

ARKANSAS, Kas., Jan. 26.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purpose of the leaders of the recent mob. Judge Botkin has received reliable intelligence that the county attorney must drop proceedings and recall all warrants. Judge Botkin must resign and he and some of his friends must move out of the district. The wishes of the leaders must be consulted by the governor in the appointment of the successor to Botkin.

Sold for Dave Hill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Herald says that Senator Hill will have a solid delegation to the Chicago convention from this state. Senator Hill was in conference at the Hoffman house with "Boss" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, and it is said that all differences between these gentlemen have been amicably adjusted. Among the many callers on the senator were Patrick Kelly, of St. Paul, who had the proxy at the national committee meeting of Charles Dorian, of Minnesota; ex-Judge Green, William Forcell, of Rochester; Edward Murphy, Hadden Brown, of Sing Sing; Bourke Cockran, Lieutenant Governor Sweeney and many local leaders.

Silk Mills on Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Sulzback & Weinick's extensive silk factory at College Point, L. I., is burning. A high wind prevails. The loss will be heavy. Several hundred girls were employed in the works.

Iowa Ready for War.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 26.—The senate unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Senator Gratch, indorsing the president's Chilean message.

make an effort to secure the necessary funds, and give the University of Michigan a chance to make a display which shall be worthy of her rank as an educational institution, and which shall not be inferior to that made by the other great universities of the country.

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WAS McCUBBIN DRUGGED?

Serious Charges Against Swann Latrobe, the Baltimore Society Leader.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Swann Latrobe, the society leader, who is now in an insane asylum, is charged with having drugged Carroll McCubbin, the representative of the Maryland club, in the late walk from Baltimore to Philadelphia with Frank Key Howard, of the Baltimore club. Latrobe was supposed to be McCubbin's backer in the purchase of \$500 a side, but it is well known that Latrobe had not a penny to back any one. He is Howard's most intimate friend and not a particular